

Over 1,000,000 U. S. Soldiers Sent Abroad; Americans Drive On, Smash Counter Blows

Mayor Labels Hearst Parade Stand Official

City Executive Complies With "Request" of Editor's Emissaries

Will Occupy It With Capital Junketeers

Last-Minute Change Leaves City's "6,000 Notables" in a Secondary Position

Where William Randolph Hearst sits, surrounded by the Congressional junketeers, there shall turn the eyes of the revved thousands in the Loyalty Parade to-morrow.

By Mayor's ukase the exclusive little reviewing stand, set apart for the editor and his guests, and erected as an afterthought when \$5,500 of the city's money had been spent to provide for 6,000 distinguished citizens, has become THE reviewing stand. No other is "official."

With Mr. Hearst and the Hearst junketeers his Honor Mr. Hylan has elected to take his place. It was learned at the City Hall yesterday, and there, too, will be found Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The change from the original plans to have the Mayor and other city officials review the parade from the east side of Fifth Avenue was made suddenly and without ostentation on the Mayor's part. Pink tickets had been issued for the big stand, designating it as "official," and they were much in demand. All the notables, as well as the near notables, were to see the parade with the 6,000. So the lucky pink ticket holders understood.

Mayor Reluctant to Move

It is understood that the Mayor was reluctant to move across the street to the Hearst stand and share the glory of official review, if not to surrender entirely, to his editor friend and his Congressional party. It was not until strong Hearst pressure had been brought to bear upon the Mayor that he consented to the change, it was said.

It was said that the Hearst emissaries called on the Mayor Monday and asked the favor and asked it hard. The Mayor apparently wanted to have his own little party, with himself and Secretary Daniels as the official reviewers, but he finally conceded the honor to his Palm Beach friend.

The political wisecracks point that, as the Mayor has admitted himself, he has no political future, and he would sacrifice no prospective laurels, while adding some impetus to the aspirations of his friend. They declared it looked as if the parade was going to be turned into a gubernatorial boom for Hearst, as well as a demonstration attesting his own personal and stalwart Americanism.

Issued From Mayor's Office

The tickets of admission to the Hearst official stand were issued on pure white paper. Nothing pink or off color about them. They designate unreservedly the little stand around the North Monument as the "official reviewing stand," and declare it is "for Congressmen and city officials." They are issued only from the Mayor's office.

Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, took occasion to explain the containing created by the change in plans, and attempted to dispel the idea that Mr. Hearst figured so prominently in the new arrangement.

The smaller stand was decided upon after it was realized that the larger stand would not accommodate all the people who wanted tickets," said Mr. Whalen. "There isn't a particle of truth in the report that Mr. Hearst or anyone interested in him have anything to do with the erection of the North Monument stand. Mr. Hearst did not suggest the smaller stand. It was erected under the supervision of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense."

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that the visiting Senators and Representatives would be the guests of the city on Friday and make a tour of inspection of New York Harbor. He appointed a citizens' committee to carry out the details of the reception on that day. Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert suggested the harbor tour for the Congressmen in a letter to the Mayor.

"The Hon. William Randolph Hearst has invited the members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives to be his guests on July 4 and review the great patriotic parade to be held in this city on that day," Commissioner Hulbert wrote.

"It occurs to me that the presence here of so large a number of our national lawmakers affords an unusual opportunity for a personal inspection of New York Harbor, the nation's gateway, and the information thus gained will tend to bring about closer cooperation between the Federal and municipal authorities in the progress of development of this great port."

Commissioner Hulbert asked the Mayor to extend an invitation to the Congressmen to be the guests of the

Coiled in the Flag —Hears-s-s-t

We have a million men and shall soon have two or three million cutting the throats of Prussians because those Prussians make the world unsafe for democracy.

When those men come home and find what has been done in their absence they are apt to make life disagreeable and unsafe for the eminent Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Wall Street thieves that have been making hay while the war lasted and robbing democracy.

[From Arthur Brisbane's "To-Day" column in "The New York American," July 1, 1918.]

Over 16 Killed By Explosions At TNT Plant

200 Injured and Many Are Buried in Ruins as Fire Rages at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, July 2.—At least sixteen persons were killed and 200 injured and the huge plant of the Semet-Solway Company, at Split Rock, near here, practically wrecked by two explosions of trinitrotoluol at 9:30 o'clock to-night.

Terrific concussion from the explosions of the powerful war powder rocked large business buildings in the centre of this city, smashed plate glass windows and created a panic in the residential portions of the city. It was as if the city had been shaken by an earthquake.

The explosions followed a fire which got beyond control and spread to the "TNT" vats. Two of these "let go," burying many workers under an avalanche of debris and scattering the flames to adjoining buildings. Late to-night the flames were burning fiercely and there was danger of more explosions.

Volunteer firemen were powerless to stay the progress of the flames. Aid

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Wilson's Aids Insist on U.S. Wire Control

Burleson, Baker and Daniels Tell House It Is War Move

Government's Tenure Is Mooted Question

Administration Not Ready to Handle Lines if the Men Go on Strike

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Plans for enacting legislation before the summer recess authorizing President Wilson to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems went forward in Congress to-day, while three members of the Cabinet emphasized their approval of the proposal before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Leaders in both houses expressed the opinion that the legislation could be passed without great delay, though some opposition from members opposed to any further grant of power to the executive branch was to be expected.

The House committee, after hearing the Cabinet officers, Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson, arranged to meet to-morrow to prepare a report on the resolution of Representative Aswell, of Louisiana, which has been endorsed by President Wilson. The only hitch expected is over the question of a time limit for government operation. A limit was suggested in the committee to-day and was opposed by all three of the witnesses.

Are Against Time Limit

Secretary Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson frankly advocated permanent government ownership of wire and radio communications. Mr. Baker was not prepared to go that far, but joined his colleagues in urging government control during the war as a

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Third Largest Crop Of Cotton Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The third largest cotton crop ever known in the prospect for the United States this year, according to the Department of Agriculture forecast of 15,325,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. In 1914 it was 16,134,930, the largest ever grown. Last year it was 11,300,354 bales.

There are 37,073,900 acres in cultivation this year. This was exceeded only once, in 1913, when there were 37,089,000 acres. The condition of the crop on June 25 was 85.8 per cent of normal, or 3.5 per cent better than on May 25. It also was 6 per cent higher than the ten-year average. The forecast of production to-day was based on conditions on June 25. It allows 1 per cent acreage abandonment. The final output will be above or below the forecast as conditions hereafter are better or worse than the average.

(For details see Page 10)

U-Boat Rams Lifeboats of Hospital Ship

Raider Hit at Everything That Floated, Says Survivor

LONDON, July 2.—A thorough search of the waters in the vicinity of the spot where the Canadian hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, was sunk by a German submarine has resulted in no further survivors being found.

An official statement issued by the Admiralty says it may be assumed that only twenty-four out of the 258 persons on board were saved.

The Admiralty statement says: "The area between the spot where the Llandovery Castle was sunk and the southwest Irish coast has been thoroughly searched by two groups of His Majesty's ships, in addition to the destroyer Lysander. Only a little wreckage and one empty boat

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British Down 42 Airplanes In Single Day

Successful Night Raids Are Made on City of Mannheim

Nine U. S. Airmen Rout Enemy Fliers

Bring Down Three of Them and Lose Two in the Battle

LONDON, July 2.—British airmen yesterday disposed of forty-two German airplanes and three balloons, according to the official report on aerial operations issued to-night. Of the airplanes, twenty-five were destroyed, fifteen were driven down out of control and two landed behind the British lines, where their occupants were captured.

The statement says: "On July 1 our airplanes were very active, the fine weather enabling much work to be done in cooperation with the artillery, as well as reconnaissance and photography."

"Twenty-five German machines and three German balloons were destroyed during the day and fifteen down out of control. In addition, two large hostile night-flying machines landed behind our lines, the occupants being taken prisoners. Eight of our machines are missing."

"Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped during the day and thirteen tons during the night. All our night-flying machines returned safely."

Another statement, issued by the Air Ministry, dealing with air raids on German territory says: "During the night of July 1-2 the enemy's airforce at Boulay was successfully attacked, bursts being observed on the airfield and huts. The Oppau works, soda factory and railway line at Mannheim were bombed with good effect, as were also the railway works at Thionville."

"On July 2 bombs were dropped on the railway station at Treves. Our formation was attacked over its objective by twelve enemy machines, one of which was shot down."

"The railway sidings and sheds at Coblenz were bombed with good results. All our machines returned safely."

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Size of Army Overseas Is Announced by Baker

WASHINGTON, July 2.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on July 1. This announcement was made in the following statement issued to-night by President Wilson:

I have to-day received the following letter from the Secretary of War, which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July:

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President:

More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses Corps.

General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917—May	1,718	1917—December	48,840
June	12,261	1918—January	46,776
July	12,988	February	48,027
August	18,323	March	83,811
September	32,523	April	117,212
October	38,250	May	244,345
November	23,016	June	276,372
Marines	14,644		
Aggregating	1,019,115		

The total number of our troops returned from abroad, lost at sea and casualties is 8,165, and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest reports, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

Respectfully yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER.

The White House, Washington, July 2, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of July 1 contains a very significant piece of news and an equally significant report of the forwarding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their force put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Army of 4,000,000 by January 1

As reserves for the million and more men now in France, more than another million are now training in the United States. It has been officially announced that 3,000,000 American soldiers will be under arms by the end of this month, while information recently furnished to Congress by Brigadier General A. E. Wood, acting Quartermaster General, disclosed that his department is planning to clothe 4,000,000 men on next January 1.

First Million Tons of Ships Completed in American Yards

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Shipping Board announced to-day the completion of the first 1,000,000 tons of shipping constructed in American shipyards. In June steel and wood ships totalling 250,400 deadweight tons were completed and delivered.

It also announced the receipt of the following cable from General Pershing congratulating American shipbuilders on the launching record expected on July 4:

"The launching of 109 ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All ranks of the army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail American shipbuilders."

Just before his departure for Chicago, Chairman E. N. Hurley of the Shipping Board sent the following cablegram to General Pershing:

"Not by delaying a single ship, but by speeding to the utmost, the American shipyards will launch nearly one hundred ships on July 4. On this one day, celebrating the nation's independence and backing up the boys in the trenches, the men in the shipyards will launch 450,000 deadweight tons—as much as was launched in six months last year. Your inspiring leadership of the American army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers, and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard men over there they will go to the last man."

Of the June output steel ships totalling 262,900 tons and wood 17,500 tons. This is a new record of production for the United States, and comes within 15,000 deadweight tons of the world's record for any one month made by the British yards in May.

The June production for the Shipping Board exceeds that of May, the previous high mark in American shipbuilding, by 21,159 deadweight tons. The following table of monthly output shows completion of the first million tons of ships on the 1918 programme (in deadweight tons):

January	88,507	April	160,286
February	123,607	May	255,341
March	172,611	June	280,400
Total 1918 production to date is	1,084,870 deadweight tons.		

Shipment of Big Howitzers To France Begun by U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—American-built 155-millimetre howitzers are now being shipped to France, supplementing the equipment of General Pershing's troops heretofore obtained from French ordnance factories. One American firm, which had never touched ordnance work of any character prior to America's entry into the war, is turning out these guns at a rate of ten a day from a factory the site of which was a flourishing cornfield last August.

These facts were disclosed to-day to newspaper correspondents from Washington who visited the new army proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., as the guests of Colonel W. A. Phillips, commanding. A long row of the 155's, tested, approved and awaiting shipping orders, was one of the most striking objects of the trip.

The howitzers, which are of French design, are of approximately 6-inch bore, and are the heavy barrage guns which support an infantry advance against an entrenched position. The United States soon will be independent of its co-belligerents for guns of this type.

The visitors to-day were shown just a day's work in progress on this 36,000-acre tract of land that a year ago heard no more warlike sound than a duck hunter's gun.

Some of the guns were at work on muzzle velocity tests, and the ordnance officers showed with pride the new Aberdeen chronograph, the delicate electrical device for measuring the speed of a shell flight that has been worked out at Aberdeen and is a long stride ahead in this part of the work.

Eventually guns will go direct from the Aberdeen testing pits to the ships that will carry them to France. A sturdy pier, able to stand the weight of the heaviest piece, is now under construction at the testing ground.

Vaux Taken By Pershing; 500 Germans Made Captive

One Teuton Regiment Virtually Annihilated in Bitter Fighting for Hill

Allies Gain on Italian Front

Mountain Posts Taken and the Austrian Counter Attacks Repulsed

The Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry have driven forward another mile on a two-mile front, straightening their line, taking Rochets Woods and the village of Vaux, and capturing 500 prisoners. They have held their gains in the face of heavy counter attacks.

President Wilson made known the fact yesterday that 1,019,115 American soldiers had gone to France up to July 1.

The British north of Albert, in Picardy, have held their high ground position won Sunday night, except at one point, against repeated German thrusts.

West of Soissons, in Champagne, the French in local fighting captured the village of St. Pierre Aigle. This is the third French gain in three days at this scene of the failure of the fourth German drive in the West.

On the Italian mountain front there has been sharp local fighting, in which the Allied forces captured important mountain posts and repulsed new Austrian counter attacks. Nearly 700 additional Austrian prisoners have been taken, the Rome War Office announced.

Americans Hold Their Gains in Face Of Counter Blows

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE FRONT, July 2.—A counter attack made by the Germans to-day against the new positions won last night by the American forces to the west of Chateau Thierry was completely broken up.

The Americans did not give up a foot of ground which they had captured last night when they took the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and two patches of wooded land.

The number of Germans taken prisoner is estimated at 500, including at least seven officers. A large number of German machine guns and much equipment were also captured.

An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information.

The Americans penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of about a kilometre and a half on a total front of about four kilometres.

Holding at Every Point

There was hot fighting to-day in front of Hill 204, which is in the hands of the Germans. At 5 o'clock this evening the American artillery was engaged in heavily shelling the position.

All day the troops in the front line have been subjected to a heavy shelling. They had some shelter in one patch of woods which they occupied, but those who did not enter the wood have only the protection which they had provided for themselves with their trenching tools or by taking cover in shell holes.

From one crater slightly in ad-

BUT REMEMBER THE SUCCESS OF A FIRELESS COOKER DEPENDS ON A GOOD HOT FIRE IN THE STOVE



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